

HOME RULE TO TEST LIBERALS' STRENGTH

Believed Government Can

Put Bill Through, but Opposition Is Expected.

MAJORITY IS REDUCED

Lack of Information Concerning Insurance Act Given as Cause of Defeats.

BY PHILLIP EVERETT.

Special Cable to The Tribune.

LONDON, March 9.—The day for the introduction into the house of commons of a bill to provide "a better government for Ireland," as the king briefly expressed himself in his opening speech, is drawing near, and people are beginning to ask themselves if the present cabinet will be strong enough to carry through the act of justice which proved too much for a statesman like Gladstone. It is difficult to act the political prophet nowadays. The government, of course, possesses the necessary majority in the house, and it is quite safe to say that very few, if any, Liberal members will desert their colors, while the chastened house of lords is only able to delay the home rule law for two years.

It cannot be denied, however, that the feelings of the people are showing a tendency toward the side of the Conservative party, though it is apparent to anybody that the Tories are divided against themselves and that Bonar Law is far from possessing the necessary qualifications for a leader. Several by-elections have resulted in the defeat of Liberal candidates and the government majority, which after the election was 126, has now come down to 116.

Government Loses Strength.

The suffragettes insist that they are responsible for this, but while there is absolutely nothing to prove that their assertion is correct, it is equally certain that the losses of the government are not due to increasing opposition against home rule for Ireland. It is possible that we may see serious outbursts of passion against the bill when it has been actually placed before the commons, but at the present it creates no perceptible stir.

The defects are quite plainly due to Chancellor Lloyd George's insurance bill, which takes in sickness as well as lack of employment and which imposes sacrifices upon workers and employers alike. The people of England, always incredibly slow to see and understand, discover nothing but the new burdens, while they will need years before they discover the benefits. Thousands of interests are hurt at least temporarily by this bill, a great number of "kind hearted" doctors have refused to attend the sick under its provisions until Lloyd George fulfills their demands and the benevolent societies are still to a certain extent opposed to it.

May Prove Benefit.

The Tories have been smart enough to make use of this at all the by-elections, though Bonar Law came near committing political suicide as a leader when Asquith trapped him into saying that the Conservatives would repeal the law as soon as it got into power.

Even the slow minds of the English voters are, however, gradually learning to see that, while Liberal governments are never afraid of attacking and overthrowing reactionary conservative institutions and enactments, the Tories never dare interfere with the more modern improvements introduced by their opponents, and it is therefore possible that these are all good, and that the insurance bill may turn out a blessing in disguise like the land tax, which was predicted to be sure to ruin England, but which no conservative politician ever thinks of attacking now.

The split in the cabinet which we heard so much about some time ago seems to have been nothing but a thought fathered by the wish, for not even Mr. Garvin, who leads the Tory press, says any more about it.

While the government is marching onward at home, its foreign policy has won the admiration of Europe, and even such four-mouthed noise makers among the press as the Daily Mail and the Daily Express silently approve Sir Edward Grey's efforts to bring about a peaceful understanding with Germany. England, which formerly stood isolated in Europe, has won over one great power after the other. Germany only is left, but after the recent elections the German government will soon be forced to accept England's offer and thus put a stop to the crushing armaments which the people refuse to support.

Dr. Caldwell's mail is among the largest in America and thousands of these letters speak of constipation. There is no question that DR. CALDWELL'S SYRUP PEPSIN is a genuine cure for the most stubborn, chronic constipation. It has to its credit permanent cures of men and women far past eighty. The writers are not speaking from hearsay, but from personal experience. The reason is that SYRUP PEPSIN is a scientific preparation. Unlike salts, cathartics or purgative waters, its effect is not temporary for that day, but a brief use of it gradually trains the stomach and bowel muscles so that they again do their own work.

Thousands Say Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin Cures Worst Cases of Constipation

In this way a permanent cure is brought about, for soon medicines of all kinds can be dispensed with. DR. CALDWELL'S SYRUP PEPSIN is effective at all ages, and is for that reason the best family laxative obtainable. A fifty-cent bottle will keep a family in good health for many months. It can be given with safety to an infant, and yet grown people will find it prompt and satisfactory. Its action is mild, it works gently and never grips, and is pleasant to the taste. It is all that can be asked of the ideal family laxative. Use it for any disorder of the stomach, liver or bowels. Let every member of the family use it, and that family will be in good health. There will be no constipation, sick headaches, gas on the stomach, drowsiness after eating, sallow, pimply complexions nor any of the other disorders that follow in the train of bowels that are clogged with matter that should be eliminated.

Dr. Caldwell:
I am more than pleased and delighted with the results of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin. I was so sick that I could not eat anything but toast and hot water. I wrote for a sample of Syrup Pepsin. It seemed to help me. Then I went to town and got a bottle and it certainly did wonders. I highly recommend your medicine to any of my friends.
Mrs. Ida A. Trinker,
765 S. Grant St., Denver, Colo.

Dr. Caldwell:
I beg to inform you that after using the sample bottle of your Syrup Pepsin I was so pleased with it that I bought four five bottles. It has done me more good than anything I have ever taken in my life. I suffered for years with constipation. Syrup Pepsin has cured me.
George Johnson,
221 21st St., Ogden, Utah.

Anyone wishing to make a trial of this remedy before buying it in the regular way of a druggist at fifty cents or one dollar a large bottle (family size) can have a sample bottle sent to the home free of charge by simply addressing Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 406 Washington St., Monticello, Ill. Your name and address on a postal card will do.
For sale by SCHRAMM-JOHNSON DRUGS, "The Never-Substitutes," five (5) good stores.



MR. W. J. PULLEN.

Dr. Caldwell:
I received a sample bottle of your Syrup Pepsin about three months ago. I took it and have bought a dollar bottle from my druggist. It has cured me of a six-year case of stomach trouble. I am so well pleased that I am cured and I will recommend your Syrup Pepsin to all sufferers. I am a railroad engineer and am out in all kinds of weather. You have the best stomach remedy that I know of and I have tried about a dozen. Feel like a new man.
W. J. Pullen,
Ass't. Foreman Van. R. R.,
Lock Box 411, Arcola, Ill.

REFORMS NEEDED IN MILITARY AVIATION

Former French Premier Says

Present System Is Wholly Inadequate.

Special Cable to The Tribune.

PARIS, March 9.—The agitation in favor of organizing military aviation, the fourth arm of defense, is increasing daily. A very powerful plea in favor of this work is made by M. Monis, the former premier. He points out what has been done, with much of which he finds fault, and what remains to be done.

Regarding the education of a military aviator, he suggests that the system should be changed on the ground that it is far from perfect. At present pilots are recruited from officers, non-commissioned officers and volunteers from the corps. There is no examination in regard to physical and technical aptitude. There is no flight test. The recruit receives his first instruction at Versailles or Chalons. M. Monis considers that the instruction is insufficient for effecting repairs in flight. Then, too, the staffs are too small. At Etampes, for example, there are only thirty men for fifty machines.

The equipment of the military centers in various parts of the country leaves a great deal to be desired. The provisional sheds do not protect the aeroplanes from dampness with the result that new machines deteriorate rapidly and the accommodation for effecting repairs is faulty. Then, too, the staffs are too small. At Etampes, for example, there are only thirty men for fifty machines.

M. Monis declares that the fundamental error lies in not having seen that aviation is a real arm of defense, and that it ought to be organized like the other arms and have its own life.

FIND MURDERERS TO BE UNUSUALLY LARGE

Special Cable to The Tribune.

PARIS, March 9.—A tall, strongly-built man, with a long and broad head, is more predestined to crime than other persons, if he is not in comfortable circumstances. Such is the theory at which Dr. Marie of Villejuif, the chief physician of the Asile de la Folie, and his assistant, Dr. MacAuliffe, have arrived, after a careful study of the distinctive features of 200 murderers of French nationality. One hundred of these unhappy men were decidedly tall, forty-eight were about middle height and only forty-six were of short stature.

According to these savants, murderers have not grown in harmonious proportions. They have undergone a general dilatation, bearing on every part of the body except the bust, which has developed in a transversal and not in a longitudinal direction. Murderers, as a matter of fact, usually belong to the muscular and the digestive types, so "it is natural enough that they should be recruited among the large appetites served by double muscles. As man kills chiefly to obtain food, it is natural that this instinct should predominate among large eaters. Of course, this remark does not apply to strong men, blessed with healthy appetites as a class, since a well-trained athlete is a credit to the race, but a badly brought-up and ill-fed athlete will be found, not in sporting competitions, but in a corner of a wood or a street, bent on mischief.

So, it may be remarked, if there is any real foundation for this startling theory, it is in the interest of a community to feed up poor lads who evince an abnormal disposition to grow very big and strong, as, if they are left thin, they may develop murderous instincts. These two authorities, by the way, dispute the rather general idea that murderers have large hands, as they declare that while the space between the thumb and the shoulder is often unusually broad, the arms are not of exaggerated length, and the size of the hand is equally moderate.

ANGLO-GERMAN PEACE TALK PLEASERS FRENCH

Special Cable to The Tribune.

BERLIN, March 9.—Frenchmen are fairly unanimous in proclaiming that an improvement in Anglo-German relations is a consummation devoutly to be wished, and consequently the exchange of peace-

DIFFICULTIES BESET LAWYER'S HONEYMOON

Wealthy Traveler Finds Himself in Sore Straits Among Strangers.

Special Cable to The Tribune.

PARIS, March 9.—A diverting misadventure of English has involved a wealthy Spanish lawyer going to Paris on his honeymoon in a ludicrous and embarrassing adventure.

A few days ago a stationmaster on the Orleans railway observed a well-dressed man in the lookout of a wagon of a goods train in the station. The official bade the man descend, in French, but the stranger waved his arms and replied in an unknown tongue. The stationmaster, recalling stories of mail-train robberies affected by elegantly attired criminals, sent for the gendarmes and brought the stranger into his office.

The sergeant of gendarmes could not understand what the stranger said, but had a brilliant idea. "He does not look like a criminal," he said sagely. "I should say he is an Englishman who made a bet to travel around the world in the lookout of a goods train." Forthwith a telegram was sent for a professor of English.

The professor interrogated the stranger in his most grammatical English, but failed to make himself understood. The sergeant of languages, followed the cross-examination with a knowing air, and the professor, under the eye of the polyglot policeman, concluded that as the official decided the stranger to be English his own reputation as a professor of English would be gone if it were found that his speech was not comprehended. He therefore said the stranger's attitude was most suspicious and his replies were confused.

The stranger, protesting volubly, was taken to the police station, where, on being searched, he was found to be in possession of two railway tickets, a large sum of money and papers in the name of a Spaniard lawyer.

A Spanish interpreter was brought and the truth came to light. The Spaniard was going to Paris for his honeymoon, and had accidentally been left behind at a station en route. He had therefore joined the next train, which happened to be the goods train in which he was discovered. He was allowed to proceed by night express to Paris, where he found his bride in distress—having no money and having been fined for traveling without a ticket.

CANEVA IN TRIPOLI WITH HANDS BOUND

Will Likely Be Forced to Continue Cautious Policy; People Want Peace.

Special Cable to The Tribune.

BERLIN, March 9.—In Italy the people, who are becoming greatly tired of the war with Turkey, are wondering what will happen in Tripoli now that General Caneva has returned there and is once more in command.

It is well known that the government asked him if he would be able to end the war quickly if given strong reinforcements, but that his reply was that this was impossible. His experiences in Tunis have taught him that the native armies are not to be crushed at once, but that fighting must continue for years, slowly driving the enemy back.

The Italians are realizing too late that the venture on which they embarked with so much enthusiasm is far more dangerous than they suspected, and the government is surely willing to make great sacrifices to obtain peace with honor, even if without glory, but all efforts to bring about peace now seem to have been given up by the powers.

In the meantime the war has to go on somehow and, while some, including the government, are in favor of the same Fabian policy which has hitherto prevailed, especially as at the beginning of the war, the wish was expressed in an august quarter that there should be as little loss of life as possible.

Others urge the dangers of delay, first because of the climate and secondly because of the bad and discouraging effects of inaction upon the soldiers. These critics point out that this month, the maximum shade temperature in Tripoli will be 85 degrees, or 9 degrees higher than the usual summer temperature in Rome, and that in April it will rise to 101 degrees, so that a march into the interior, if much longer delayed, will become climatically dangerous, especially as the Italian doctors report Tripoli to be malarial, and fear the return of the cholera, which has now fortunately disappeared. Accordingly, it is urged that General Caneva should strike at once.

A third party desired a naval action in the Aegean or off the Syrian coast, regardless of probable consequences in the Balkans. But to that neither Austria, anxious to avoid Balkan complications, nor France, always interested in Syria, will be likely to consent, and Italy cannot afford to quarrel with either ally or her friend while she has 120,000 men locked up in Africa. Probably, therefore, General Caneva's cautious policy will continue to prevail and the public will have to be patient.

ARENA IS RESTORED; RECALLS ROMAN DAYS

Excavations Disclose Lions' Dens, Emperor's Seats and Part of Amphitheater.

Special Cable to The Tribune.

PARIS, March 9.—Many visitors to Paris, or, for that matter, many of its inhabitants have never seen the Arenas de Lutèce, though they lie just out of the Rue Monge, and near the Jardin des Plantes. They are a relic of old Roman times, so ancient, indeed, that they were actually restored during the reign of Julian the Apostate, when he lived in Paris, and Gregory of Tours relates that at the close of the sixth century Chilperic gave entertainments there, so that a second restoration must have taken place by that date.

Unfortunately, at later periods, many of the stones were utilized for house-building, and such was the eventual ruin that in the middle ages the site of the Arenas was completely buried, and was covered with villas and vineyards. A little more than four years ago, when the Rue Monge was being constructed, remnants of the famous Arenas were revealed to view, and archaeologists were very eager to arrange for the purchase of the entire site by the municipality and the state; but unluckily funds were not forthcoming.

A portion of the Arenas was, however, secured and restored, and it is now contained in a neat inclosure situated in a tasteful square, with several picturesque old-fashioned houses on one side. It is only a section of the original amphitheater, which rises in tiers of stone seats with pathways in between, but the obliging custodian shows the visitor the precise spot where, as he says, the emperor and the court were located, and he always points to the buried dens in which, as he affirms, wild beasts were kept, and to one dismal measure into which, he asserts, with equal positiveness, the corpses of their victims were thrust, to find their way eventually into the river.

However this may be, the Arenas de Lutèce are well worth an expedition, which can very easily be managed. Now the municipal council talks of buying the ground which is occupied by buildings of the omnibus company, and which when excavated, will disclose another portion of the Arenas. But nothing short of the demolition of a certain number of houses in the Rue Monge and in an adjoining street can reveal the whole amphitheater to view, and as the expense to be entailed by the proposed purchase will already amount to \$120,000, it is not likely that the work of thorough excavation will be undertaken for years, if it ever is.

The Crown of Womanhood

"Uncared for hair cannot be beautiful. There is no part of the human makeup so vengeful as the hair. It cries out: Look at me, care for me, or I will disgrace you! Treat me with consideration and I will be a glory to you."



With the above words Lillian Russell an unquestioned authority on feminine attractiveness, places no uncertain value on hair as a beauty asset. Unkempt, uncared for hair not only cannot be attractive, but is actually a disgrace.

But why have illkept, untidy hair? By devoting a few moments regularly to brushing and intelligent application of BRO'S HERPICIDE, the hair may be made to yield wonderful returns in increased personal charm.

Dandruff, which is due to a germ or microbe, is the cause of more hair trouble than anything else. The hair comes thin, harsh, uneven and falls out in quantities. It is dead and lifeless; there is no luster. The scalp itches.

HERPICIDE will destroy this dandruff germ that is causing all the trouble, cleans the scalp, gives the hair life, snap and luxuriance. The hair stops coming out, the itching ceases almost at once and withal there is a most gratifying sense of cleanliness.

To the woman who wishes to make the most of nature's gifts by having lustrous, beautiful hair, NEW-BRO'S HERPICIDE is a toilet necessity. It is exquisitely perfumed and is a delightful hair-dressing.

The large size bottle sold and guaranteed everywhere. Applications at the Better Barber Shops and Hair Dressing parlors. Send for Sample bottle. SEE COUPON.

SCHRAMM-JOHNSON DRUGS, 1ST SOUTH AND MAIN, SECOND SOUTH AND WEST TEMPLE, FIFTH SOUTH AND MAIN, FIRST WEST AND SOUTH TEMPLE.

NATIONAL HEALTH WEEK BIG EVENT

Special Cable to The Tribune.

LONDON, March 9.—The first health week in England is to be held Sunday, April 23, and while in villages there may be only a few men on Sunday, in towns there is a full week's programme, consisting of lectures, health talks, meetings of voluntary health and visits to municipal works.

In a manifesto on the subject, Bostock Hill, chairman of the health week committee, and Schooling and Owen Seaman, Agenda club, it is maintained that further advance in the improvement of health conditions on existing lines is expected until the people have been stirred to take an active part in promoting it. "We may be asked, 'Why a week?' It is not better to rely on our steady work throughout the year? The answer is that we need the manifesto.

A MESSAGE TO WOMEN

When a remedy has lived for over thirty years, steadily growing in popularity and influence, and when such a vast number of women declare they owe their very lives to it; is it not reasonable to believe that it is an article of great merit? We challenge the world to show any other one remedy for a special class of disease which has attained such an enormous demand and maintained it for so many years as has

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

A Woman's Medicine for Woman's Ills.

It is an honest, tried and true remedy, of unquestionable curative value, made from Native Roots and Herbs. It contains no narcotics or harmful drugs, and complies with all conditions of the Pure Food and Drugs Law.

All sick women should note these facts, and placing all possible prejudices aside, should realize the truthfulness of these statements, and when assailed with any of the numerous illnesses peculiar to their sex, should at least give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a fair trial.

A HANDSOME REWARD WILL BE GIVEN

to any person who will prove that any of our testimonial letters constantly being published in the daily newspapers are not genuine and truthful, or that any of these women were paid in any way to give their testimonials or that the letters were published without their permission or that all the original letters did not come to us entirely unsolicited. THE LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO., Lynn, Mass.